The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI.—NO. 45. WEEKLY EDITION. SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.

LOUISIANA.

WAR IN NEW ORLEANS.

Canal Street Meeting Calls on Kellogg to Abdicate.

White League in Arms on the Streets.

"Lieutenant Governor" Penn Summons the Militia to Unseat Kellogg.

FIGHT IN THE CITY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

FORTY KILLED AND MANY MORE WOUNDED.

Streets Barricaded with Horse Cars—City Hall Seized by the Mob—Telegraph Lines Cut—One Company of United States Troops as Spectators.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—In response to a call for a mass meeting on Canal street this morning, to protest against the seizure of the arms of private citizens, men began to assemble about ten o'clock, and by eleven o'clock the broad sidewalks of the great thoroughfare were filled for several squares. Many stores are closed and there seems to be a very general suspension of business. At this hour twelve m., addresses are being delivered from the base of the Clay statue. No disturbance of any kind has occurred, Two companies of United States troops arrived this morning, and Marshal Packard reports a regiment *en route* from Holly Springs, Miss., for this city.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A committee of five appointed by the Canal street mass meeting, called at the Executive office about noon. The Governor not being present, Brigadier General Dibble, of the Governor's staff, received the delegation. Mr. Marr, as spokesman, said they had called as a committee to interview the Governor. General Dibble said he would carry the fact to the Governor. After a brief absence he returned and made a reply which, at the request of Mr. Marr, was reduced to writing, as follows:

"General Dibble—I have communicated with the Governor, and he directs me to say to you that he declines to receive any communication from a committee appointed by the mass meeting assembled on Canal street. He does so, I am instructed to say, because he has definite and accurate information that there are now assembled several large bodies of armed men in different parts of the city, who are met at the call of the parties who called the mass meeting which you represent. He regards this as a menace, and he will receive no communication under such circumstances. He further directs me to say that should the people assemble peaceably, without menace, he would deem it one of his highest duties to receive any communication from men in authority in any petition addressed to the Government. I have received and answered you, gentlemen, as a member of his staff.

(Signed) HENRY C. DIBBLE,
Brigadier and Judge Advocate General, Louisiana State Militia."

To which Mr. Marr orally replied as follows: "I repeat that there are no armed voters—there are no armed men—on Canal street, so far as we know. We came on a mission of peace, and we believe that if the Governor had accepted it the proposition he brought to-day, which was to abdicate, would have pacified the people of Louisiana, and might or would have prevented the violence of bloodshed. So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to pledge to him no violence in person and property, and we feel in a position, on the contrary, to assure him that there should be perfect immunity to both."

The substance of the foregoing reply was subsequently, by Mr. Marr's request, reduced to writing by the Governor's private secretary and handed to him to read at the mass meeting.

General Dibble, on the part of the Governor, replied: "I have a repeat what I did before, that while there may be no armed men on Canal street, there are armed bodies within a short distance, assembled on the same pretext as your mass meeting." The Committee then retired, and soon after reported the result of their interview to the meeting. The people were then advised to go home, and get their arms and ammunition and return to assist the White League, who were there under arms, to execute plans that would be arranged for them. The people then quietly dispersed.

PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS BY D. B. PENN.

An extra *Bulletin*, issued at four o'clock is afternoon, contains the following oclamation:

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA:—For o years you have borne with patience d fortitude a great wrong. Through ud and violence, the government of ur choice has been overthrown and its wer usurped. Protest after protest, and peal after appeal, to the President of e United States and to Congress, have led to give you the relief you had a right, der the Constitution, to demand. The ong has not been redressed. On the contry, through the instrumentality of par- an judges, you are debarred from all al remedy. Day by day taxation has en increasing, with costs and penalties ounting to the confiscation of your propy; your substance squandered; your dit ruined; resulting in failure and akruptcy. The right of suffrage is virally taken from you by the enactment of llfully devised registration laws and election rs. The judicial branch of your Govern- nt has been stricken down by the conion of the legal *posse comitatus* of the ate, to the end that the usurper, for the rpose of defeating the decrees of the urts; his defiance of law, leading him to the very force for the arrest of the ace, while engaged in the execution of process of the court. To these may be ded a corrupt and vicious Legislature, octing laws in violation of the Constiion, for the purpose of guarding and petuating their usurped authority; with olice paid by the city, under the conl of the usurper, quartered upon you to ve and keep you in subjection; ery public right has been denied, t as if to goad you to desperation, pri- e arms are seized and individuals ar- ed. To such extremities are you ven, that manhood revaults at further mission. Constrained from a sense of y, as the legally elected Lieutenant vernor of the State, acting Governor in absence of Governor McEnery, I do eby issue this, my proclamation, call- upon the Militia of the State, embrac- all persons between the ages of eigh- and forty-five years, without regard olor or previous condition, to arm and mble, under their respective officers, the purpose of driving the usurper power.

ven under my hand and seal, the 14th of September, 1874.

(Signed) D. B. PENN, Lieut.-Gov.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, September 14, 1874.

eneral Order No. 1.—I. General Fred- K. Ogden is hereby appointed Provi- onal General of the Louisiana State itia. He will at once assume command organize into companies, regiments battallons.

General Ogden will report the names af, regimental and company officers to Department forthwith, to be com- ioned.

y command of D. B. Penn, Lieutenant- ernor and Acting Governor, and Com- nder-in-Chief of the Louisiana State itia.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14, 1874.

O THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.—In this grand movement on foot against the enormities of the of Kellogg's usurpation, rest assured no harm is meant towards you, your perty or your rights. Pursue your al avocations and you will not be ested. We war against the thieves, oderers and spoilers of the State, who involving your race and ours in a com- n ruin. The rights of the colored, as f the white race we are determined old and defend.

(Signed) D. B. PENN.
Lieutenant Governor, Acting Governor Commander-in-Chief of the Louisiana e Militia.

ASSEMBLAGE OF ARMED CITIZENS.

he people seem to have responded with ority to the advice given them by Dr. rd and others of the speakers at the al street meeting. By three P. M. ed men were stationed at the intersec- of all the streets on the south side of al street, from the river to Claiborne et.

THE POLICE TAKE POSITION.

bout four P. M. a body of Metropol- , about five hundred, with cavalry and lery, appeared at the head of Canal et and took position. General Long- street, commanding, accompanied by an orderly, then rode up and down Canal street, ordering the armed citizens to disperse.

BLOODSHED ON CANAL STREET.

Some firing soon after occurred along Canal street, and some few casualties are reported on both sides. The Metropolitans are reported to have broken at the first fire, the citizens capturing one piece of artillery.

CITY HALL AND TELEGRAPH SEIZED.

The citizens are now building a barricade along Poydras street, having already captured the City Hall and taken possession of the fire alarm telegraph. The police telegraph lines are worked by a battery from City Hall, and have been detached therefrom, rendering them useless.

UNITED STATES TROOPS.

There is one company of United States troops here, but they remain at the Custom House, spectators of the lively scene being enacted in front of them. The State authorities seem to have great confidence in their ability to deal with what they term an armed mob, and say that unless the people disperse there will be bloody work to-night.

THE STREETS BARRICADED.

Barricades are erected on all streets between Poydras and Canal, and the people's party hold all that portion of the city above Canal. The Metropolitans are massed in and around Jackson Square and the St. Louis Hotel.

CASUALTIES OF THE FOUR O'CLOCK FIGHT.

There was quite a sharp fight at the river end of Canal street, about four o'clock. The number of killed is estimated by some as high as fifty, and many wounded. Captain J. M. West, a printer and a well-known newspaper correspondent, and E. A. Talledimo were killed on the citizens side. A number of Metropolitans are reported killed, and General Badger severely wounded. The colored men, of which the Metropolitan brigade was largely composed, broke and run upon the first fire, leaving their white comrades, a number of whom were killed and wounded.

ALL QUIET FOR THE NIGHT.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14, 8 P.M.—The streets above Canal street are well filled with armed citizens. The impression now prevails that no further attempt will be made by the Metropolitans to disperse their opponents, who handled them so roughly this evening. The city is remarkably quiet throughout, and no further conflict is apprehended before morning. Most of the barricades are made with street railroad cars. Six or eight citizens and twenty or thirty Metropolitans were killed in the fight this afternoon, and many wounded on both sides.

CALL FOR CANAL STREET MEETING.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—The following is the call signed by fifty business men and firms, under which the Canal street meeting of to-day assembled:

CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS:—For nearly two years you have been the silent, but indignant sufferers of outrage after outrage, heaped upon you by an usurping government. One by one your most sacred rights have been trampled upon, until at last, in the supreme height of its insolence, this mockery of a republican government has dared even to deny you that right, so solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, which, in article I. of the amendments, declares that 'the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." In the same instrument, to whose inviolate perpetuity our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, it was also declared that even "Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

It now remains for us to ascertain whether this right any longer remains to us. We therefore call upon you, Monday, the 14th day of September, 1874, to close your places of business, without a single exception, and at eleven o'clock A. M. to assemble at the flag stand, on Canal street, and in tones loud enough to be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land, declare that you of right ought to and mean to be free.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MEETING.

The Canal street meeting to-day adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, At a general election held in Louisiana on the 4th day of November, 1872, John McEnery was elected Governor by a majority of nearly thirteen thousand over his opponent, William P. Kellogg; and D. B. Penn Lieutenant Governor by a majority of fifteen thousand over his opponent, C. C. Antoine; and,

WHEREAS, By fraud and violence, those defeated seized the Executive Chair, and from time to time, by other irregular, fraudulent and violent means, in the face of the report of the Committee of the Senate of the United States appointed to investigate the affairs of Louisiana (that "the existing Government of the State is the usurpation, the result of a violent abuse of judicial functions and sustained by force"), W. P. Kellogg has continued himself in power, to the gross wrong and outrage of the people of the State of Louisiana and to the imminent danger of republican institutions throughout the entire country; and

WHEREAS, With a view to controlling and determining the results of the approaching election, to be held in Louisiana in November next, he has, under an act known as the Registration act and passed for the purpose of defeating the popular will, secured to himself and his party the power of denying registration to *bona fide* citizens, whose applications before the courts for a mandamus to compel the assistant supervisors to enroll and register them, has been refused; and the Registration law indeed punishing the courts if they dare to take cognizance of such appeals;) and

WHEREAS, By false and infamous misrepresentations of the feelings and motives of our people, he has received the promise of aid from the Federal army, placed at the orders of the Attorney General of the United States and subject to the calls of United States marshals, for the purpose of overawing our State and controlling the elections; and

WHEREAS, In the language of the call for the meeting, "one by one our dearest rights have been trampled upon, and at last, in the supreme height of its insolence, this mockery of a republican government has dared even to deny that right so solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, which in article II. of the amendments, declares that 'the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed on;'"

--Sergeant Jas. McManus, Sergeant J. P. Champagne, Corporal J. F. Clermont, Officers J. Hill, E. Simonds, J. Shields and H. Ballard. Wounded—Wm. Carleton, J. Coleman, Geo. C. Miller, J. Long, John McCann, John Kennedy, P. Mullahy, M. J. Barrett, M. Gonzalts, J. Conolly, W. H. Hawkin, S. S. Sevan, Demarstieller J. Ryan, L. Backus, L. Desdures, T. Duffy, T. Dattizey, P. Caeser, C. Bergeron, A. Pecot, R. Gonzalts, J. G. Gonzalts, J. Musta, W. Nichols, R. Favor, L. A. Libault, E. Simpson, E. Edgar, C. Davis, Jno. Lee, L. Willis, O. Elmore, Nelson Woody, Otto Burandt, G. Cachin and W. Brown.

The following wounded citizens were received at Charity Hospital: Wm. Armaud, Chas. Kitt, Jas. Cross, John Mera, John McCabe, M. Betts, Frank Owen and D. Zeniot.

TWELVE P. M.—The city is quiet throughout.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG APPEALS FOR FEDERAL AID.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Intelligence comes from New Orleans in such terms as justifies the assertion that Governor Kellogg has called upon the President for Federal aid to support the State authorities in suppressing domestic violence, the Legislature not now being in session. Should the call reach the President to-morrow, it may become a matter for Cabinet consideration, as he will not leave for Long Branch until to-morrow night.

ARKANSAS.

The Democratic State Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, September 10.—After reassembling this morning, the committee appointed to wait on Governor Baxter and inform him that he had been nominated by a second vote without a dissenting voice, presented a letter from the Governor again declining the nomination, for the reason that he did not believe it for the best interest of the State for him to do so. There was prolonged cheering, when the Convention proceeded again to nominate a candidate for Governor. The name of Hon. A. H. Garland, of Pulaski, was the only one presented. The roll was called and he received the vote of every county, amid great cheering. Mr. Garland sent in a formal letter of acceptance. The following is the remainder of the ticket nominated, Chief Justice—H. Langsha. Associate Justices—J. M. Walker and Wm. M. Harrison. Secretary of State —B. B. Beaver. Auditor—W. R. Miller. Treasurer—T. J. Churchill. Attorney General—E. J. Hughes. Commissioner of State Lands—J. M. Smithee. Chancellor—John R. Eakin. Chancery Clerk—O. R. Witt.

A resolution was passed designating the Little Rock *Gazette* as the organ of the party. After some minor business the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The ticked is received by all factions among the Democrats with satisfaction.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

SHIP BURNED AT SEA—PART OF THE CREW MISSING.

LONDON, September 10.—The ship Euxine, while on a voyage from Shields for Aden, took fire and was destroyed. Twenty-one of the crew, who escaped in two boats, have arrived at St. Helena after a voyage of over eleven hundred miles, during which neither boat saw the other. A third boat, containing the remainder of the crew, has not yet been heard from.

THE COLLIDING STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL, September 10.—The steamship Alexandria, which was sunk in the Mersey by a collision with the Spanish steamer Buenos Ayrean, has been raised and into the dry dock. She had only ballast on board. The Tomas has also been docked.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 11, 1874.

BAZAINE, IN A LETTER TO JAMES GORDON BENNETT, GIVES A HISTORY OF HIS SUFFERINGS.

The *Herald* has, by cable, a long communication from Marshal Bazaine, addressed to James Gordon Bennett, thanking the *Herald* in particular and American journals in general for the strong marks of sympathy he has received at their hands. In American journals, he says, he has always found the best defenders and most impartial criticisms. He reviews his campaigns from his trial and conviction, and says he was made the expiatory victim of the faults of the French army and nation. He says the judgment pronounced by the tribunal, composition of the court, he not having been tried by a jury of his peers. He says:

"I have no longer hope that strict justice will be promptly done me. I had but two supporters, whose authority and impartiality insured me during the contest against those who allowed me to be overthrown, in order to appease a cortaie cateric and the public sorrow. These were the Emperor, who is dead, and Thiers, who has been set aside and replaced by General Mac-Mahon, my former comrade. It resulted, therefore, that I alone had to pass through the whole terrible complexity of events from the time I left the command of the Army of the Rhine was imposed upon me. I have drank the bitter cup even to the dregs, but I ought not to complain for the Emperor lost his crown, throne and his life; and France, notwithstanding the bravery displayed by her armies, has lost three departments. The Germans alone have profited by the war, and with them those who remained at home, far from the field of battle, so that they might better take part in politics, and for its success easily bring about a great national calamity. I might truly say with the ancient Roman, 'Justice! thou art but a word,' but I prefer to await the verdict of time and history. I should not even have attempted to escape from prison, had my former comrade seen fit to lessen the severities of my captivity. During my trail I should have employed the same weapons that MacMahon used against me. I should have shown in my defense how MacMahon had been beaten and had evacuated Alsace without endeavoring to defend the Vosges, without resisting the march of the enemy, without utilizing the railroads, leaving many fortresses unprovisioned, notwithstanding the order he had received not to repass beyond Nancy. I should have shown his ignorance of the numerical strength and movements of the enemy, his presumption in accepting battle blindfolded, his imprudence in risking the reputation of the old African army—the army of Napoleon, in one battle. I should have shown clearly how, in forgetting the first duties of a General, in order to play the part of a fighting soldier, he proved himself one of the first authors of our disasters. But I intimated the conduct of the Emperor, never accusing any one and never seeking to attribute responsibility upon others. MacMahon had been as unfortunate at Sedan as I was at Metz; as Trochue and Ducrot were in Paris; as Bourbaki and Clinchant were in the East. He had forgotten all this when he became President, and his want of memory was the chief incentive to my escape. I escaped from Trianon, and that is the wound that he received at Sedan, which permitted him to honorably pass over the command to the general who signed the capitulation of Sedan, and to cast his responsibility upon the Emperor, who most graciously accepted it, instead of indulging in recriminations. I think that each Frenchman is quite capable of appreciating the grandeur

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.

WANTED—A COPY OF THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL OF AUGUST 29th, 1874, to complete our FILES.

WORK on the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad is progressing finely, and it seems likely the expectations of the builders, the Baltimore and Ohio Company, that communication with the latter city will be opened by the middle of October, will be fully realized.

IT is now admitted by nearly everybody, except the chronic croakers, that business generally is on a healthy basis, and that, with an increasing probability that we shall have a fair European market for our surplus cereals, the outlook is as promising as could reasonably be desired. The exports from New York last week were largely in excess of the corresponding week of last year, and for the eight months ended August 31 they are over $45,000,000 in excess of the corresponding period of 1873 and 1872. Cheering facts and symptoms begin to make themselves apparent in nearly all the leading branches of trade.

IT IS a most significant fact that in 1873 only 492,762 tons of iron manufactures were exported to the United States from England, against 975,421 tons in 1872, being a decrease of 49.5 per cent. This greatly diminished importation was, of course, due in large measure to the tariff, under whose operation so many productive home markets have been built up. The Democracy, however, through one of their leading State organs, unblushingly aver that the free trade platform of Ohio, which should it ever become of effect, would tend to ruin our manufacturing interests, empty our cities, turn their laborers into the fields, and depress wages to the starvation point, "thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea." We suspect, however, that thousands of Democratic artisans and mechanics will in November have a very different tale to tell.

THE future prosperity of the enormous manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, to which she owes so large a portion of her present greatness, in a large measure depends on the maintenance of the tariff policy of the Republican party. Democracy, however, agrees not a snap for these industries, and should it obtain power, would at once destroy the system under which they have grown so flourishingly and attained such vast proportions. When that party, in other States, strikes, through its platforms, a direct blow at the interests of the people, by virtually declaring in favor of free trade, not only have not the party leaders in Pennsylvania a word of remonstrance or rebuke to utter, but some of the organs even go so far as to assert that the sinister purpose "thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea." We suspect, however, that those are a good many thousands of Democratic votes that it will not embrace.

PROF. WINCHELL, of Minnesota, who accompanied Gen. CUSTER's expedition into the Black Hills, in a scientific capacity, has given it as his conviction that there is no gold in that region, at all. He says he saw none himself, nor does he think any was discovered. Some specimens were shown him, but they turned out to be mica scales, stained with iron rust. He adds:

"The miners that accompanied the expedition report the finding of gold and silver in nearly all the streams in the southeastern portion of the hills, though I saw none of the gold, nor did I see any of the auriferous quartz. I have taken the gold reports with a large grain of allowance."

Those, therefore, who have contemplated a visit to the Black Hills, as affording promise of rich mining results, would do well to wait awhile. The glowing reports at first sent East by telegraph, of the great richness of these hills, were got up for a purpose, and are not to be trusted.

SOMEBODY has lately been guilty of a piece of rascally sharp practice in connection with certain second mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, which bear upon them the statement that a guarantee by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This or any other statement, or the placing thereof upon any of the bonds, was unauthorized by either of these companies, and Colonel SCOTT, the President of the latter corporation, has just given official public notice to that effect. The Company had no knowledge of the matter until correspondents here and in England wrote to them for information. The words of the guarantee, bearing no signature, are printed in red ink upon the back of several of the bonds, and could have been done by any irresponsible person. These bonds are not included in the issues of the Company's former road by the latter companies, they not being responsible for either principal or interest unless there should be a surplus of net earnings or rental applicable thereto under the terms of the lease.

THE Democrats, despairing of the little good they have to show in their party as it now exists, are falling back upon JACKSON and JEFFERSON, and the men of the olden time who made a name for themselves. The Pennsylvania Democratic platform has not a word to say on *present* questions, but talks glibly enough about the "time-honored record" of the party, and the "Massachusetts platform, with equal reverence as to-day, is proud to-day in having up the past for admiration. This would be all right, if JACKSON, or JEFFERSON, or any of the old Democrats were running for office, and if any of the old issues were up for settlement; but instead of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, we have PENDLETON and BILL ALLEN, BUCK MCCANDLESS and TEMPLE, LATTA and WOODWARD, and the issues are not old, but new and of pressing importance to the people. And if past records are to be brought forward, why skip from 1874 back to JEFFERSON and JACKSON? Why omit the Democratic record made during the inception and progress of the rebellion? If that is not "time-honored," it is, at least, accessible and comparatively fresh enough to be remembered. By all means let them fall back upon their war record first, before calling up the phantoms of men so long in their graves as are the Democrats of bygone generations.

LOUISIANA.

Kellogg's Militia and Police Surrender at Discretion.

Occupation of New Orleans by Ten Thousand Insurgents.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE ALONE SPARED.

Proclamation of the President.

Five Days of Grace Awarded to the Rebels.

PENN AND KELLOGG APPEAL TO PUBLIC FAVOR.

President Grant's Order to General Emory.

The Rebels Not to be Recognized Under Any Circumstances.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE.

COMPLETE SURRENDER OF KELLOGG'S PARTY.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—The State House surrendered at 7 A. M. to Lieutenant Governor Penn's militia without firing a gun. Governor Penn's militia are about ten thousand strong. The entire Metropolitan force, militia, &c., with arms, arsenals, &c., surrendered at nine A. M. to the citizens, or Penn militia. Kellogg, Longstreet and officers have taken refuge in the Custom House.

The Kellogg government has been overthrown, and the entire city is in the hands of the opposite party. Lieutenant Governor Penn, who was elected in 1872, has taken the reins of government and will at once install in office all those elected at the same time. The courts will be at once organized, and the entire machinery of the government set in motion, not in this city but throughout the State. Great excitement prevails.

PENN TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The following dispatch was sent last evening by Acting Governor Penn to the President of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14, 1874.

U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

Hopeless of all other relief, the people of this State have taken up arms to maintain in legal authority the government established by them to the government of the State against the usurpers who have heaped upon them unnumbered insults, burdens and wrongs. In this work they are supported by the great body of the intelligent and honest people of the State. They declare their sincere loyalty and respect for the United States government and it officers. The war is only against usurpers, plunderers and enemies of the people. They affirm their ability to maintain peace and protect the life, liberty and equal rights of all classes of citizens. The property and officials of the United States it shall be our special aim to defend against all assault, and to treat with the profoundest respect and loyalty. We only ask of you to withhold any aid or protection from our enemies and the enemies of republican institutions, and of the peace and liberties of this people.

(Signed) D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant Governor.

KELLOGG APPEALS FOR AID.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The President has received from Governor Kellogg, by telegraph, an application for aid to protect Louisiana from domestic violence. No dispatches other than an application of Kellogg for aid, have been received at either the Executive Mansion or Attorney General's office up to noon to-day. The application was referred to Attorney General, who had a long interview with the President on the subject. Secretary Belknap not being in town. The result of the consultation was the following

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WHEREAS, It has been satisfactorily represented to me that turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to overthrow the State government of Louisiana and to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and,

WHEREAS, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and,

WHEREAS, It is provided in the laws of the United States, that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States on the application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land or naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be fully executed; and,

WHEREAS, The Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State, under Section Four of Article Four of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has made application to me for such part of military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State, and the citizens thereof, against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and,

WHEREAS, It is required that wherever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President, to use military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes, within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five days after the issuance hereof, and after to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof as patriots and lovers of peace and liberty to support and uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

TROOPS TO BE SENT TO NEW ORLEANS.

After signing the proclamation, the President himself wrote two military orders addressed to commanders of troops, saying, in effect, that they must protect life and preserve peace to the best of their ability. All the papers in the case they have not been previously submitted to the proper military authorities for approval. There are no regular plans of military movements, but orders will be issued to-night and to-morrow. Troops will be sent to New Orleans in such numbers as may be required, as the President is determined to save life and preserve peace. General Sheridan and Secretary Belknap both being absent from Washington, the military orders are issued through Adjutant General Townsend.

POST-BELLUM CONGRATULATIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15, 11 A. M.—General Sheridan this morning made a speech from the gallery of his headquarters, stating that the war was over and advising the people to go quietly to their homes and resume their vocations.

The *Picayune* says:

"After the decisive victories of yesterday, and the consequent demoralization of the Kellogg forces, the finish this morning was a very brief affair. About eight o'clock the State House was occupied by the citizens' forces, and by nine o'clock the Third District Police Station, and the Kellogg Armory, the last of the Radical Government, was, after a sharp little assault, captured and appropriated. So ends the Kellogg regime. Big, inflated, insolent and overbearing, it lapsed at one touch of honest indignation and gallant onslaught; its boasted armament dissolved before the fresh breath of freemen; its sneaking, thieving, unscrupulous chieftains hid like moles and mercenaries; died like stampeded cattle. A dozen gallant men, worth more than all the carpet-bag expectorators and ruffian soldiers that ever squatted on a State's carcass, have been sacrificed on the altar of liberty. The blood of gentlemen and patriots has stained the stones of our thoroughfares, and the shock is over. The Kellogg dynasty has passed into a black and bitter memory, and Louisiana throughout its length and breadth is free."

Governor Penn's residence, 236 St. Charles street, was filled all the morning with citizens congratulating him on the situation.

A rumor that Longstreet was captured having gained credence, an excited assembly in front of the St. Charles Hotel, at half-past eleven o'clock, was addressed by Hon. R. H. Marr, with the most happy effect. Mr. Marr congratulated the citizens of New Orleans on the signal victory they had achieved over the usurpation under which they had suffered, and hoped that the determined stand they had taken, marked by the careful avoidance of unnecessary violence, would convince the people and the Government of the United States that the only position they had assumed was that they must restore the State to the charge of its elected officers, save it from ruin and protect its citizens, without regard to race or class. It had been rumored that Kellogg and Longstreet were under arrest. He claimed for them that they should be subjected to no indignity. The object of the government was attained. Let each citizen now act as a conservator of the peace, and take care that the State received no detriment, by convincing the country, by our orderly conduct, that we are only endeavoring to secure our just rights, without infringing on the rights or safety of others. A police force was organizing, though so general was the careful adherence of the public to order and sense, it seemed almost needless. For twelve months past he had labored faithfully for the redemption of this State. If they had any affection for him; if they had any regard for him; if they had any respect for him, as he believed they had, for God's sake and for his sake let them do nothing to tarnish the fair fame of the State of Louisiana, or diminish the brilliancy of the victory they have achieved. The remarks of Mr. Marr were received with unbounded demonstrations of approval.

Major Wm. C. Robbins, late of the Federal army, lost a leg yesterday on the side of the citizens. He is doing well this morning.

Governor Penn this morning appointed Thomas Bayland, the well known detective, Chief of Police. Mr. Bayland is now organizing a force.

The barricades have been torn down, and the street cars have resumed their regular trips.

SYMPATHY OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Cotton Exchange has posted the following notice: "This Exchange will close at one o'clock P. M., as a mark of sympathy with the movement to establish the legitimate government of Louisiana."

CONGRATULATIONS OF THE MAYOR.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15, one P. M.

The following proclamation is just issued.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
September 15, 1874.

CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS—It becomes my duty to congratulate you upon the reorganization of the duly-elected and rightful State authorities. After enduring for nearly two years the control of the usurpers, their acts of tyranny have at length called for resistance. This was instantaneous, universal and unanimous. Possessed of not a single usurping official being now in the exercise of his functions within the limits of this city. The employment of force became a necessity, but before the resulting loss of life, while we honor the memory of the noble men who fell in defense of the rights dear to all who deserve to be free. Upon this signal and most honorable recovery of your political and civil rights, let me advise extreme moderation. Reckless avocations are to be sternly dismissed from the organized ranks. Use the utmost forbearance towards those who hold political opinions adverse to yours. Interfere with no peaceable assembly of your fellow citizens of any race or color. Use all your influence to preserve the peace and to maintain the supremacy of the law. Prove to the world that you can be as forbearing to those who have usurped and abused authority as you were patient and long-suffering under their tyranny. Seek no revenge, for past injuries, but leave your fallen enemies to be terrified by their own consciences and to the lasting infamy which their acts have won for them.

(Signed) LOUIS A. WILTZ.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL EMORY.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—General Emory, in a dispatch dated yesterday, addressed to General McDowell and sent to the War Department, says he has not troops enough to maintain himself if a conflict should unfortunately occur between the troops and insurgents, and further, that the presence of troops has tended to mislead the people of Louisiana as to the real effect in preventing or suppressing disturbances.

PENN OCCUPIES THE STATE HOUSE.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—At 5 P. M., in response to a notice signed by the Committee of the Canal street meeting, a large number of citizens assembled on St. Charles street and proceeded by a band of music, escorted Lieutenant Governor Penn from his residence to the State House, where he took possession of the Executive Departments, which were immediately filled with citizens. At least ten thousand persons participated, and the Lieutenant Governor was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval almost bordering

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Albert M. Gautier was among the citizens killed yesterday, and Sam. B. Newman, Jr., has since died of a wound received. The funerals, this afternoon, of citizens killed yesterday were largely attended, but there was no unusual display.

UNITED STATES TROOPS CHEER THE INSURGENTS.

About 2 P. M. some three thousand of General Ogden's militia, armed with the captured guns, moved from Jackson square *en route* for the armory on Carondelet street. As they passed the Custom House, the United States troops stationed there gathered in the windows, and, taking off their hats, gave three hearty cheers for the citizens, which were returned with enthusiasm with great unanimity. With the exception of the sentinel in front of the Custom House, not an armed man is to be seen on the streets of the city, and quiet prevails throughout.

THE SHREVEPORT "COMMITTEE" SENDS WORDS OF KINDLY CHEER.

SHREVEPORT, LA., September 15.—The rightful officers, elected in 1872, have been peaceably installed in all the parishes, so far heard from, in North Louisiana. There has not been, nor will there be, a single drop of blood shed. The movement has been conducted by the leading property holders, and business and conservative men in this and adjoining parishes. The spirit of feeling exists between the whites and blacks. Our people are of the opinion that President Grant's proclamation was issued under a misapprehension of the facts, and they cannot believe that he will use the powers of his great office to crush them. There will be no conflict between the people and the Federal authorities, but the Kellogg outlaws to dead beyond resurrection, troops or no troops.

(Signed) W. B. EGAN,
J. C. MONCURE,
A. H. LEONARD,
Committee.

PENN'S VIEW OF THE MATTER.

NEW YORK, September 16.—D. B. Penn, signing himself Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana, writes to a newspaper in this city: "The North can form no idea of the robbery and spoliation to which we have been subjected. My movement was necessitated by the attitude of the people. They demanded in this way the dispossession of the government of the State. The colored people are satisfied and contented. A strong brigade of colored troops, fully organized and armed, and in the service of the expiration, refused to fire a shot in its defense. The most perfect peace and good order prevails. We are thoroughly loyal to the Federal Government, and in the operations of the past few days, there have been no excesses or violations of the laws. This government is the only one now in existence in Louisiana."

GOVERNOR KELLOGG CONTRA.

Governor Kellogg, in a telegram to the same paper, says: "Amid all the troubles which have beset this State, I have reduced the State and city taxation to such fairly moderate rates and measures have been passed providing for a reduction of the State debt, and the Constitutional limitation of the debts, both on the State and city; and also an amendment limiting taxation and appointment of officers at the election. The registration laws used by the fusionists in the last election, have been repealed, and the appointment of officers of registration. I have voluntarily tendered to the opposition representation, which they entirely declined. The Returning Board met at the last election. They finding, as the registration progressed, to impeach the integrity of which they, themselves, were unable), that they would be left still more in the minority at the last election than before, I voted. Were allowed a free, untrammeled, and unintimidated franchise, have, by a long-prepared plan, violently overthrown the government given before the election, to prevent evidence that they had not a majority before. Upon the shallow pretexts of violence, and by incendiary statements and appeals, they have got together their forces, which they have organized in secret and drilled in their club-rooms in the city, and have taken possession of the public offices by force and bloodshed. Personally, I have no desire to discharged the very onerous duties of Governor. I am a lawyer, but I feel it a duty I owe to the State and to the party to hold on until relieved by competent authority."

NEW ORLEANS QUIET—RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—The city continues quiet. Police duty through the city last night was performed by the volunteers. This morning there is a very general resumption of business, no gatherings of people, or evidences of excitement are visible.

JOINT DISPATCH TO THE PRESIDENT.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—The following, signed by the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange, Produce and Merchants' Exchange, was telegraphed to President Grant to-day:

"We, the undersigned, beg leave to inform your Excellency that this city is perfectly quiet and free from all disturbing elements, and business has been resumed as usual. No further troops are asked for."

CASEY'S ENDORSEMENT.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, September 16, 1874.—I have been asked to sign the above. The statement that the city is perfectly quiet is true, and business is proceeding as usual. Property and persons are safe from insults or injuries, except from some rowdy or drunken man. (Signed.) JAMES F. CASEY.

The following is the text of the telegram transmitted to the President:

"A petition has been forwarded you to-day by express, signed by five hundred of the leading merchants and business men of this city as follows: 'We, the undersigned, merchants, representing the commercial interests of New Orleans and adjacent parishes, for the welfare and prosperity of the State, gladly embrace the present change of government and guarantee to it our support in all. We respectfully ask the sympathy and support of the Executive.'

(Signed) "Chairman of Committee."

NORTH LOUISIANA WOULD BE LET ALONE.

SHREVEPORT, LA., September 16.—The last vestige of the Kellogg government has disappeared from North Louisiana without a word or act of violence to white or black. Perfect quiet and order prevails, and can only be disturbed by external interference. The people are buoyant and now hopeful of a future of material prosperity.

(Signed) W. B. EGAN,
J. C. MONCURE,
A. H. LEONARD,
Committee.

MAIL FACILITIES RE-ESTABLISHED.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—Mail Superintendent Slonaker telegraphs to the Postmaster General, from New Orleans to-day, as follows: "The revolution yesterday prevented the northern mail from going forward, and letter carriers were withdrawn from the streets for fear of barricades and otherwise; but tranquility is now restored and all mail facilities resumed as usual."

KELLOGG'S PLANS A HOPES.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—Governor Kellogg and his followers remain in the Custom House. The Governor appears in good spirits and is quietly awaiting the expiration of the five days allowed by the President, when he expects to be restored by the military. He insists that he must be put back by the United States troops and maintained by them.

BATON ROUGE AND VICINITY CONQUERED.

BATON ROUGE, September 16.—East Baton Rouge turned out the Kellogg officials to-day, and installed the McEnery officers in the city and parish. Livingston parish declared for McEnery this morning. The adjacent parishes will do the same to-morrow. There was no disturbance.

NEW IBERIA HAPPY ALSO.

NEW IBERIA, LA., September 16.—A large mass meeting of citizens of Iberia parish was held here to-day, indorsing the overthrow of the Kellogg government. Immense enthusiasm prevailed. All business was entirely suspended. A committee was appointed to demand the resignation of the Kellogg officials and the installation of McEnerytics. Congratulatory resolutions on the establishment of the government of the people were adopted. A large torchlight procession is parading the streets. All the citizens are participating in the grand jubilee. Good order prevails throughout.

ADDITIONAL DEATHS REPORTED.

Major W. C. Robins and John Gravel, citizens wounded in the fight of Monday, have since died.

TELEGRAMS TO OTHER CITIES.

The Executive Committee of the Merchants' Exchange to-day telegraphed to the Board of Trade, of Chicago, and the Merchants' Exchanges, of St. Louis and Cincinnati, as follows:

"The Executive Committee is composed of the legitimate and duly elected State officers, and is in full and peaceable possession. It means peace, law, order and honest government. All is quiet; business is entirely resumed; perfect order is maintained, and public confidence is restored."

TROOPS ORDERED FROM NASHVILLE TO NEW ORLEANS.

NASHVILLE, September 16.—Brevet Major General Pennypacker, the regimental staff and the troops at the Nashville post, were ordered to New Orleans to-day, to report to General Emory for duty.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER TO GENERAL EMORY.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—The result of the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, was an agreement that the following dispatch be sent immediately, by the Adjutant General of the army, to General Emory, commanding the Federal forces in Louisiana:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 16, 1871.

"Under no circumstances recognize the insurgent government of Louisiana. Within five days from the date of the proclamation to the insurgents, such action will be taken as the emergency requires.

"By order of the President,
"E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General."

ST. LOUIS.

MASS MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Sympathy for the Louisiana Revolutionists.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—Dispatches from New Orleans read on Change this noon, announcing the complete success of the revolution there, were received with cheers. A call for a meeting at the Court House to-night, to express sympathy with the citizens of Louisiana and thankfulness for their relief from oppression, was signed by a large number of merchants, and will be printed in the evening papers.

Later—At the meeting, this evening, resolutions were adopted extending hearty sympathy to the people of Louisiana, and appealing to the national public to give a calm hearing to their grievances.

The most notable speech delivered, and much the most violent and significant in tone, was made by R. J. P. Garesche, a prominent lawyer of this city. It was in substance as follows:

You will bear me witness that I do not urge people to fight, but I do state that Louisiana is to be drenched in blood better let every one of the people be killed than submit to the usurpation of a government that the President may force upon an unwilling people; and I say emphatically that, while I am no man to urge civil commotion and sedition, I say, as an American citizen, that the protection of the liberties of the people of Louisiana is unmistakably bought if they have to lay down, upon the soil of their State, the blood of every son and heart and beats responsive to the call to defend their rights. My sympathies are with this people, and my purse is open to them. If, in their struggle, the President dares to interfere, I say, let slip the dogs of war; let loose, he be who first cries, hold, enough. I do not forget how Kellogg got into power, sneaking under the guns of a United States fleet, and he now slinks from the outraged people whom he has persecuted and oppressed, and sneaks into the United States Custom House under the protection of the bayonets of the law of Ulysses, the First. I say let him go, and let Grant provoke the contest. Let him send his regiments. Let him expose the Texas frontier. Let him block our rivers and send 10,000 troops there. They cannot stay the arm of the people of Louisiana. If liberty is to be suppressed; if free State governments are to be wiped out at the dictates of an imperial government residing at Washington, their tyranny may be ours if we don't choose to obey the imperial mandate. I know not what resolutions you have passed, but if you have not passed this resolution, embody it now: that if it be necessary for the struggle of Louisiana, and the triumph of State sovereignty in Louisiana, involving the perpetuation of our own liberties, I say let every man in this crowd swear, as I am willing to swear, that all my aid will be given to protect the people of Louisiana and uphold them in this struggle which they will maintain against the authorities and against the Government of the United States. We have stood in silence; we have submitted to every wrong; we have seen the people outraged; we have seen that people murdered and persecuted and their women ravished; and I say now, that there is nothing left but honor or dishonor. It is manhood or die. They have unfurled their flag and taken to their motto, "He who would be free, himself must strike the blow." I said you, with all sobriety, God speed Louisiana, and if she wants troops or money, let her call on the Union, and let the Union respond. For in the city of freedom, there is no craven thought that would urge upon us, "Oh! it is not our battle." It is our battle. Let one State be flung from the Union and put under the yoke of the despot, and I say every man who submits to it and sanctions the principle, prepares his own neck for the halter. I hope that that public spirit will prevail that has approved itself recreant, against which the finger of cowardice has never yet been pointed on the battle field, will proclaim that death is true, but dishonor it never shall be; and if the President sends his minions there, let the President's minions beware! for they may be damned.

After Mr. Garesche concluded, the Chairman, General Shields, said: "Before I announce the adjournment of the meeting, I wish to say that we know not what a day may bring forth. Let us go to our young homes, prepared to come together at any moment, to assemble here again—not only as you have to-night, but ten times the number. We know not what we may be called upon to do to aid our suffering brethern of Louisiana, but I am sure, from the manifestations you have made to-night, that whatever the call may be, if it is in furtherence of right and justice and opposed to oppression, the people of St. Louis and the citizens of Missouri will never fail to respond to it.

The meeting, at a very late hour, then adjourned.

NEW JERSEY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Judge Bedle Nominated for Governor.

SYNOPSIS OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., September 15.—The Democratic State Convention organized permanently by the election of Jacob Vanatta as Chairman, with the usual complement of officials. The Committee on Resolutions, through ex-Governor Randolph, reported a series of lengthy

RESOLUTIONS.

FIRST—In favor of rigid restrictions of the Government, both State and national.

SECOND—Favoring equal political rights for all men, and condemning the late acts of violence and lawlessness enacted by adventurers in some of the States.

THIRD—In favor of the restoration of gold and silver as the only true basis of the currency of the country.

FOURTH—Advocating a tariff for revenue, and in favor of revenue reform.

FIFTH—Opposition to the Civil Rights bill, as detrimental to the cause of education and fatal to the races in whose interest it is ostensibly required.

SIXTH—Against the gag law.

SEVENTH—Opposition to the government of municipalities by legislative commissions.

EIGHTH—Opposition to a third Presidential term.

NINTH—Sympathizing with laborers out of employment.

TENTH—Declaiming to have contributed, by Democratic votes, to the passage of the general railroad law.

ELEVENTH—Holding that corporations should be held to faithful performance of their duty to the public.

TWELFTH—Illegal issue of paper promises in force for the payment of wages, is an injustifiable imposition and tends to a monopoly of trade.

Then follow twelve reasons why the Republican administration is no longer entitled to the confidence of the people. The resolutions are adopted.

THE NOMINATION.

The Convention was then called for nominations. All the counties named Judge Bedle, of Hudson county, unanimously, except Camden, which cast three votes for Charles Haight, and Hudson, which cast two votes for John N. Bird. Haight was withdrawn, and the nomination of Judge Bedle was made unanimous.

After making provision for a committee to inform Judge Bedle of his nomination, and for appointment of a State Central Committee, the Convention adjourned.

COLUMBUS.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Decoration of the City in Honor of the Guests.

Speeches by Governor Allen, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hayes, Garfield, Belknap and Matthews, Ex-Governor Noyes and Others.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., September 16, 1874.

The eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which commenced here to-day and will continue through to-morrow, is in all respects a magnificent affair. The Society, which thus far has held its annual meeting in nearly every important city of the West, has nowhere met with a more cordial reception than here, and seldom has there been a larger attendance or more pleasant meeting of the old companions in arms than that of the present year.

THE STREETS

had been handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens, some of the hotels and business houses being almost covered with their drapery of red, white and blue, while banners of welcome and storm flags, stretched across the broad thoroughfares, assured the guests that their reception would be a cordial one. The whole city had put on its holiday attire, and the thousands crowding every thoroughfare was evidence that the occasion was one that all intended to make a notable one.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

General Sherman, who had been up at Caldwell attending Private Dalzell's reunion, arrived on a special train this morning, while General Sheridan, out on a visit to his old home in Perry county, came in soon after. General Hayes, one of Ohio's noblest ex-Governors, also arrived last night, in company with General Stanly Matthews, the orator of the occasion.

THE OPERA HOUSE,

where the meetings to-day and this evening were held, had been beautifully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. On either side of the stage were grouped the old battle flags of the Ohio regiments, some of them so riddled with bullets that their naked and scarred standards were left alone to tell the tale of the conflicts they had been through—others gracefully furled, though still revealing the havoc of war, in their tattered edges; and others still comparatively unhurt, with their broad pennons outstretched as a relief to the sombre story of their fellows. Over the stage, and on either side, a stand of muskets, with fixed bayonets were placed, and a little in the background of these stood two brass cannon. Festoons of evergreens, drooping from above with flags looped and entwined in them, extended to the tops of the proscenium boxes, while two other large flags, dropping from above with their broad folds reaching the floor, filled up the gap, concealing the wings of the stage behind these, occupying the extreme rear and completing the picture, stood the central figure of the whole scene, all in gold, and in the army whose feast is celebrated to-day, a magnificent full length and nearly full size portrait of

OLD PAP THOMAS.

The old hero is represented standing on the table-rock of Lookout Mountain, with the sky above, and the clouds rolling by him, and watching the scenes that are taking place below. There is no straining for a heroic attitude, no waving sword or banner, but, instead, simply the grand old man, who knew no fear, standing statue-calm, his face glowing with earnestness, with arms folded across his breast. Watching the battle as it was fought and decided below. As a work of art alone, it was a triumph, as a work of truthful portraiture quite as much combined, it is more than that even, and beyond criticism. Around the base of the mountain, and mingling in the palmetto and the pine filling up the vacant places, while at its foot stood two sheaves of golden grain. Across the mountain's base, in large letters illuminated by the border lights, was the single word "Welcome."

THE NAMES

of the ornamentation of the remainder of the house was both graceful and appropriate. Festoons of evergreens, starting from the proscenium boxes on either side, extended clear across the house, and were looped up at each chandelabra, where a group of small flags was tastily arranged. Over each of these rosettes, bearing in the centre the name of a battlefields of the Army, while between them were the names of officers who served under the flag, and participated in its service. Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Vicksburg, Perryville, Nashville, Jonesboro, Savannah, Atlanta make up the battle roll, while the names of Sherman, Thomas, Rosecrans, Kearney, Franklin, Garesche, Lyon, Rousseau, Webster, Nelson, Van Pelt and Bayard make up the list of officers. The wings of the gallery were similarly decorated with evergreens and flags, though why the list of battlefields or of officers was not carried around, has stopped short here, when it might as well have been continued, is more farther, passes comprehension. During the day, when the light was at best but unsatisfactory, the effect of all this ornamentation, on such a dull, gloomy, murky afternoon as this was fine; at night, when lighted with a myriad of gas jets and packed with an audience of the guilty class, the army of veterans, with music floating on the air and a warm enthusiasm prevading all, the scene was magnificent.

TO THE OPERA HOUSE.

The greater part of those present met at the Neil House at 10 o'clock, and were then conveyed in hacks from there to the Opera House. They were escorted by the Columbus cadets, a military company of boys lately organized, who made a fine appearance, accompanying the escort, was the United States Band from Newport Barracks, which had been engaged for the occasion, and which, on occasion, the Marine Band of Washington, which had been previously engaged, having concluded at the last moment that they could not be present.

OPENING EXERCISES.

At eleven o'clock the doors of the Opera House were thrown open, and the crowd, which had been patiently waiting for a long while, was admitted. The parquette had been reserved for the members of the Society, while the rest of the house was supposed to be spectators. About two hundred—perhaps two hundred and fifty—of the old soldiers and officers took the seats that had been assigned, leaving quite an array of unoccupied chairs. The dress circle, however, and the gallery and balcony were speedily crowded with an audience, a large proportion of which were ladies.

ON THE PLATFORM

were to be recognized General Phil. Sheridan, the President of the Society, seated on one of the two chairs at the table, the other being vacant and covered with crape, in memory of the dead Thomas. Ranged in a semi-circle on chairs, occupying the greater part of the stage, were General Sherman, Secretary Belknap, General Hayes, General Straight, General Custer, General Poe and others.

THE EXERCISES BEGUN.

The audience was called to order by General John Beatty, Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements, who announced that their first exercises would be prayer by Chaplain Earnshaw, of the Dayton Soldiers' Home. The Chaplain took his place on the stand and made a brief and eloquent prayer, during which all the Society and the greater part of the audience remained standing.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The prayer over, Capt. J. G. Bull, Mayor of the city, welcomed the Society to the city in a happily worded speech of five minutes.

GENERAL SHERIDAN

was the next objective point for the the eloquence of that eloquent boy orator, "Little Phil" he could into the realm of poesy and romance, and waked the echoes in the dome by his praise of the man who was to be their presiding officer, and who sat by meanwhile apparently unconscious how it came that so many fine things came to be said about him.

The speech, however, finally came to an end, as all things must, and Phil, assuming the responsibilities of the position, arose to the point and spoke very modestly and laconically. He merely said:

GENTLEMEN—As many of our old comrades are to arrive on the one o'clock train, I have thought it best that we should not transact business meeting this morning, but postpone it until the afternoon. As there are many distinguished guests present, I should not like an opportunity to call upon them and make their acquaintance during their stay here in this city.

GENERAL SHERMAN

was taken in hand by Sheridan and led, blushing, to the front, and as a soldier as he was he said to blush when unexpectedly called out. After the cheers that greeted him had in a measure, subsided, he said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—You have seen miserably caricatured General Sherman (laughter), but I am willing always to be captured by him. I am glad to see that so little effort is necessary to make the Columbus people would fill this house quickly. I understand this to be a business meeting, and as I subscribed to study the programme laid out for it. I hope to spend two days here most delightfully, but I don't thank the time has come for me to make a speech. [Cries of "go on."] I suppose you have come from abroad to see you and to communicate to you a few of those sentiments which used to have animated the old days when we were fighting. Fortunately, we are now in a time of peace, and it is good time for jollification and fun and frolic. We have come here for a couple of days of that, and nothing gives me so much pleasure at any moment. I am very glad indeed to see you today, and hope to meet you all privately during my stay. I will not detain you longer, but will endeavor to do the best I can in the way of making a speech. [Cheers.]

SECRETARY BELKNAP

was next called out. He said that he was very glad to see all those whom he was glad to reckon as old comrades, around him. He was very much surprised at the cool and calm manner in which the gathering was not meant for him. Rather was it meant for the distinguished leaders under whom he had had the honor to serve during the shocking days of war, and especially was the meeting in honor of the soldier who, as a civilian, had stood by and sent 10,000 troops there. They cannot stay the arm of the people of Louisiana. If liberty is to be suppressed; if free State governments are to be wiped out at the dictates of an imperial government residing at Washington, their tyranny may be ours if we don't choose to obey the imperial mandate. I know not what resolutions you have passed, but if you have not passed this resolution, embody it now: that it is necessary for the struggle of Louisiana, and the triumph of State sovereignty in Louisiana, involving the perpetuation of our own liberties, I say let every man in this crowd swear, as I am willing to swear, that all my aid will be given to protect the people of Louisiana and uphold them in this struggle which they will maintain against the authorities and against the Government of the United States. We have stood in silence; we have submitted to every wrong; we have seen the people outraged; we have seen that people murdered and persecuted and their women ravished; and I say now, that there is nothing left but honor or dishonor. It is manhood or die. They have unfurled their flag and taken to their motto, "He who would be free, himself must strike the blow." I said you, with all sobriety, God speed Louisiana, and if she wants troops or money, let her call on the Union, and let the Union respond. For in the city of freedom there is no craven thought that would urge upon us, "Oh! it is not our battle." It is our battle. Let one State be flung from the Union and put under the yoke of the despot, and I say every man who submits to it and sanctions the principle, prepares his own neck for the halter. I hope that that public spirit will prevail that has approved itself recreant, against which the finger of cowardice has never yet been pointed on the battle field, will proclaim that death is true, but dishonor it never shall be; and if the President sends his minions there, let the President's minions beware! for they may be damned.

After Mr. Garesche concluded, the Chairman, General Shields, said: "Before I announce the adjournment of the meeting, I wish to say that we know not what a day may bring forth. Let us go to our young homes, prepared to come together at any moment, to assemble here again—

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 16, 1874.

It was once our experience as a reporter to have allotted to us the task of writing an hundred "pulls" for a single business house, with the stipulation given that while none of them were to exceed five and twenty lines in length, no two of the notices were to be identical. For the first forty or fifty the difficulties were not insurmountable in varying the style and character of the writing, but after that to evolve new ideas upon the worn subject became almost an absolute impossibility. Such is nearly the case in which we find ourselves when day after day we are called upon to note new facts, when there is nothing worthy of note occurring. *Inertia* was once *Incondo* is none the easier to-day than when it was first written.

We have in Pittsburgh no speculative market, of which to ring the daily changes for the benefit of our readers. Stocks are with us lethargic in their movements even in active seasons, and they are doubly so at this writing.

We learn of a few transactions in Exchange National Bank, and some also in Citizens National Bank stocks, at about seventy dollars per share, which is a fair though not an extravagant quotation for these shares. A little inquiry is developing for bridge stocks, but as these are for the most part in the hands of strong holders, they rarely change ownership and then usually at fancy figures.

Individual liability stocks are slow of sale and may be said to be without quotation, save as between the parties at present connected with such institutions.

—From the Eastern papers we learn that the shipments of currency have already begun in good earnest. We quote from the New York *Tribune*:

We are glad to note to-day, as indicative of better business prospects, that the amount of currency going into the country has increased. A good many orders were received late last evening, and more to-day than on any previous day for a week past, and while the aggregate shipments of currency are still much below the amount going out this time last year, the fact that the volume is increasing indicates the probability of increased activity in the marketing of grain and larger receipts here before long. Within the past week there has been an advance from 3 to 4 cents per bushel on both wheat and corn in this market, and it is possible that this may have been sufficient inducement to country holders of grain to cause a more active movement. The points to which currency is being shipped to-day did not indicate that the increased movement was confined to any particular producing section, but the orders were distributed among the corn growing sections of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, as to the most northern section where wheat is the principal grain. But let it be what it will, the increased movement in currency to the country is a favorable sign for the business prospects of the West.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 18, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	110	110	109½	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881	117½	...	...	...	...
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118	...	...	118¼	118¼
5-20's, 1862	112½	...	...	113	113¼
5-20's, 1865	115	...	...	115¼	115¼
5-20's, 1865, new	116	...	...	116¼	116¼
5-20's, 1867	117	...	...	117	117
5-20's, 1867, coup	117	...	...	117	117
10-40's	110¾	...	...	110¾	110¾
6's, compounds	101½	...	...	101½	101½
Currency 6's	117	...	...	117	117
New 5 per cents	116½	...	...	116¾	116¾
Negotiated 6's	...	...	...	...	...
Canton	...	...	...	...	...
Western Union Tel	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Pacific Mail	18¾	...	...	18¾	18¾
Panama	127	...	...	...	...
Adams Express	105¾	...	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo Express	67¾	...	...	68	...
American Express	60½	...	...	60½	...
United States Express	64½	...	...	64½	...
New York Central	103¼	...	...	104	104
Erie	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Michigan Central	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	79¾	...	...	79¾	79¾
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	...	...	...	87¾	87¾
Chicago & Northwest	36	...	...	...	36
do preferred	64¾	...	...	...	64¾
Rock Island	100½	...	...	100½	100½
St. Paul, common	32¾	32¾	32¾	33	33¼
do preferred	52	52	52	52¼	52¼
Wabash, common	...	...	...	22¾	22¾
Fort Wayne	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio & Mississippi	24½	...	...	...	24¾
Chicago & Alton	94	...	...	...	94
Boston, H. & Erie	...	...	...	...	...
Harlem	...	...	...	125¾	...
Hannibal & St. Joe	20	...	...	20	...
C. C. C. & I. C.	81½	...	...	81½	82
Money	7	...	...	7	7
Sterling, 60 days	...	...	...	...	...
Do new	75	...	...	...	...
S. Carolina, April	17	...	...	...	...
S. Carolina, July	17	...	...	...	...
Missouri 6's	69½	...	...	...	...

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn's. Central, 8 and 50	53¾	sales
Pennsylvania scrip	100	
Reading	93¼	sales
United Companies of New Jersey	127	127½
Oil Creek	7½	
Lehigh Valley	69¼	
Allegheny Valley, 89 sales	...	
Central Transportation Company	...	44½
Empire Transportation Company	54½	
P. C. & St. L. m'tge bonds	69½	69¾
Gold	109¾	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1874. }

The trade movement continues steady, with a moderate degree of activity. It is very evident that buyers in nearly all classes of trade are still adhering to the conservative policy that has been observed so generally for the past year. Still, the necessities of consumers induce a steady demand for nearly all classes of goods, and trade therefore, while conducted on slight margins, is steady and encouraging. A sign of the tendency of trade, in one important department, is shown by the New York dry goods statement for last week, which shows an increase in the amount thrown on the market of $103,190. The dry goods business here is showing more activity and there is every indication of a healthy trade in that department. Groceries are also moving steadily, while the trade in provisions, grain and produce has been a good average.

Movements in prices to-day are not numerous. We note an increased firmness and advance in mess pork, while other articles of hog products are slightly shaded. In grain, corn is held by dealers at 90c, with buyers generally holding off. Oats are a shade off, and some dealers are selling freely at 57@58c. Potatoes are in almost overwhelming supply, but as yet the market holds up to about previous prices.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,026	Apples, bbls	50
Corn, sks	170	Wheat, sks	120
Barley, sks	1,200	Rye, sks	30
Oats, sks	3,027	Bacon, tes	5
Potatoes, bush	1,115	Hay, bales	60
Coal, tons	120	Peaches, crates	120

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,349	8,843	16,192
Apples, bbls	219	304	523
Cheese, bxs	392	358	750
Corn, sks	2,785	1,190	3,975
Wheat, sks	4,439	3,228	7,667
Barley, sks	...	1,022	1,022
Rye, sks	510	680	1,190
Oats, sks	25,604	18,808	44,412
Butter, pkgs	102	104	206
Bacon, pcs	1,536	561	2,097
Bacon, tes	185	50	185
Hams, pcs	4,995	22,527	27,522
Hay, bales	2,277	4,264	6,641
Coal, tons	3,600	270	3,870
Peaches, crates	3,333	3,559	7,892

The following quotations are prices realized on a wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small lots dealers will charge a advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Transactions were somewhat checked to-day by the difference between buyers and sellers as to price. Wheat is rather dull and drooping. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 20@1 30 bush; Michigan and Ohio do at 1 12@1 20; Ohio and western amber red do at $1 10@1 15. Corn is held by dealers very firmly at 90c, but buyers do not seem disposed to pay that price, and transactions are very few. Some 89c was offered, but not accepted. We quote 88@90c ₱ bush for high mixed and yellow; low mixed 86@88c; and white at 90@92c nominated. One of two contracts have been made for the delivery of new corn, and there are side differences as to prices asked. We learn one contract of 4 cars at 90c, while yesterday, an Ohio dealer was asking 86c in this market. Oats are a shade off, and although some dealers are holding at 60c, others are selling as low as 55@56c. The bulk of the transactions in this grain were made at 57@58c ₱ bushel, for bite; 56@56c for mixed. It is claimed by any dealers, that oats cannot be laid down in this market at those prices, and the figures seem to substantiate that assertion. Rye is steady at former quotations—about 85c ₱ bushel. Barley is also steady. Sales were made at 1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel. We note sales as follows:

cars No. 1 Michigan white wheat	$1 20
cars Indiana amber wheat	1 13
cars Ohio red winter wheat	1 13
0 bushels barley	1 15
car shelled corn, high mixed	90
car white oats	58
car white oats	57
cars white oats	57
car white oats (damaged)	55
car mixed oats	55

FLOUR—Receipts continue liberal, being 16,- 2 bbls for the past two weeks. The demand is fairly active, and prices are generally well stamned. We hear reports of some lots of our brought upon the market by country millers, who seem disposed to sell at almost any obtainable rates. We note a sale of 500 bls claimed to be first quality at $5 50; e quote as follows: St. Louis $7 00@ 00; white brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red inter old, $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75 5 50; rye flour $5 25@5 00. Graham flour 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25 @7 50 bbl. The wholesale prices of local illers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour 70 ₱ bbls; No. 1 amber wheat $7 00; red heat flour $6 00; all of ₱ bbl.

HAY—The receipts for the past week were 264 tons, against 2,077 the preceding week, d 2,103 the week previous. Market is active, t prices have a downward tendency. We te the sale of 1 car at $22 00; 1 car at $22 00 track. We quote as follows: Prime mothy baled $22 00@23 00 ₱ ton on ack or wharf; No. 1 timothy baled $20; erior $17 00@18 00; baled hay from store quoted at $24 00@25 00. There has been liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny arket. Choice No. 1 timothy sold as high as 20 00; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; clover $15 00@ 6 00; inferior $9 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—The market is rather quiet. We ote sales of 1 car middlings at $1 00 ₱ cwt. We ote bran at 90@95c ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 30 cwt; middlings at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; chop eal at $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal at $1 90@ 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is unchanged. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 85; Western do 50@1 60.

GROCERIES.

There is an active jobbing trade among the wholesale grocers at unchanged quotations. Sugars are in active demand and very firm. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees.

Rio, fair to prime	25 @ 26c	Imperial	50c @ 1 00
Rio, good to prime	24½ @ 25c	Young Hyson	50c @ 1 00
Rio, low grade	23½ @ 24c	Oolong	55c @ 85c
Rio, in bulk	24½ @ 25c	Fine	75c @ 1 00
Java	37 @ 38c	Choice	1 00 @ 1 25
Mocha	34 @ 35c	Fancy	1 10 @ 1 20
Laguayra	30 @ 31c	Choice	1 25 @ 1 50
Maracaibo	30 @ 31c	Extra choice	1 50 @ 1 75
Costa Rica	30 @ 31c	Gunpowder	50c @ 1 00
Singapore	30 @ 31c	Fine	75c @ 1 00
Ceylon	30 @ 31c	Choice	1 00 @ 1 25
Java	30 @ 31c	Extra choice	1 25 @ 1 50
Mocha	34 @ 35c	Imperial	50c @ 1 00
Maracaibo	30 @ 31c	Young Hyson	50c @ 1 00
Costa Rica	30 @ 31c	Fine	75c @ 1 00
Singapore	30 @ 31c	Choice	1 00 @ 1 25
Ceylon	30 @ 31c	Extra choice	1 25 @ 1 50
Java	30 @ 31c	Gunpowder	50c @ 1 00
Mocha	34 @ 35c	Fine	75c @ 1 00
Maracaibo	30 @ 31c	Choice	1 00 @ 1 25
Costa Rica	30 @ 31c	Extra choice	1 25 @ 1 50
Singapore	30 @ 31c	Imperial	50c @ 1 00
Ceylon	30 @ 31c	Young Hyson	50c @ 1 00
Java	30 @ 31c	Fine	75c @ 1 00
Mocha	34 @ 35c	Choice	1 00 @ 1 25
Maracaibo	30 @ 31c	Extra choice	1 25 @ 1 50
Costa Rica	30 @ 31c	Imperial	50c @ 1 00
Singapore	30 @ 31c	Young Hyson	50c @ 1 00
Ceylon	30 @ 31c	Fine	75c @ 1 00
Java	30 @ 31c	Choice	1 00 @ 1 25
Mocha	34 @ 35c	Extra choice	1 25 @ 1 50
Maracaibo	30 @ 31c	Imperial	50c @ 1 00
Costa Rica	30 @ 31c	Young Hyson	50c @ 1 00
Singapore	30 @ 31c	Fine	75c @ 1 00
Ceylon	30 @ 31c	Choice	1 00 @ 1 25
Java	30 @ 31c	Extra choice	1 25 @ 1 50
Mocha	34 @ 35c	Imperial	50c @ 1 00
Maracaibo	30 @ 31c	Young Hyson	50c @ 1 00
Costa Rica	30 @ 31c	Fine	75c @ 1 00
Singapore	30 @ 31c	Choice	1 00 @ 1 25
Ceylon	30 @ 31c	Extra choice	1 25 @ 1 50
Java	30 @ 31c	Imperial	50c @ 1 00
Mocha	34 @ 35c	Young Hyson	50c @ 1 00
Maracaibo	30 @ 31c	Fine	75c @ 1 00
Costa Rica	30 @ 31c	Choice	1 00 @ 1 25
Singapore	30 @ 31c	Extra choice	1 25 @ 1 50
Ceylon	30 @ 31c	Imperial	50c @ 1 00
Java	30 @ 31c	Young Hyson

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.

THE latest mail advices from Europe report the crops there smaller than was heretofore estimated. This means that we are likely to have a large export demand for our surplus cereals.

LATTA'S great achievement, as a legislator, was the preparation of a bill to levy a tax on sheep. He did not succeed in passing it, except as a local law applicable to Westmoreland alone; and he thinks the sheep farmers of the State will overlook his attempts to levy a tax on them.

BEATH fought through the war, like a brave soldier, and came out of it with one leg less than he went in. MCCANDLESS, his opponent, began well as a soldier, but soured when McCLELLAN was dismissed, and refused to serve through the remainder of the war, although he was offered a Brigadier General's commission.

JUDGE GILMORE, the Democratic candidate for the Supreme Court of Ohio, is not only charged with habitual drunkenness, but with having altered the record in his Court so as to secure the release of a Democratic office holder who had embezzled $100,000 from the county. Thus bad begins and worse remains behind.

THE two Democratic Congressmen from Cincinnati—SAYLER and BANNING—have been renominated. One of them voted in Congress *for* inflation, and the other *against* it. This is a fair illustration of the position of that party on all questions. It is both *for* and *against* everything, except hatred to the negroes. On that it is a unit.

THE Republicans of Ohio opened their campaign by resolving that the intemperance of a public officer was the proper subject of an adequate legal punishment. The Democrats of that State immediately responded by nominating an habitual drunkard for a place on the Supreme bench. The people will have but little difficulty in deciding *that* issue.

THE Temperance men of Cumberland county, at their late county meeting, passed a resolution declining to put a separate ticket in the field, and recommending their friends to support, at the coming election, such men as are best qualified for the different offices to be filled. This is the most sensible thing yet done by that class of people, and is singular enough to merit this special mention.

DEMOCRACY, in its pure and unadulterated state, is occasionally to be found, even now. For instance, the St. Louis *Dispatch*, in trying to belittle the record of lawlessness prevalent in Missouri, says that that State never was a law-abiding State, any way: that the people never did think it a horrible thing to see a man hung to a telegraph post, or two ruddy young fellows, handy with knife or pistol, step out fairly and settle whatever is of bad blood or ugliness between them." That is Democracy in its purity, and wherever it prevails, lawlessness is sure to be predominant.

THE Democracy of Texas are determined to perpetuate to the utmost their newly acquired power in that State, and to that end they have hoisted the black flag of ignorance. They have, it appears, also amended and revised the State School laws that they are practically good for nothing; no provision has been made for the ordinary expenses of public free schools for the current year, except a meagre allowance for teachers' salaries; and not a single penny is granted for the rent or construction of public school houses—which are standing indictments against the party.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce*, which has always been a Democratic paper, speaks thus of its own party:

"A political organization is to be judged by its leaders, and this is why one of the great parties of this country has fallen into such bad repute. The prominent wire-pullers or 'managers' of the Democratic party have not shown common sense enough during the last fifteen years to set up a ward politician, if it were all concentrated in a single head, and he were invested with it. They are worse than the old Bourbons, who learned nothing and forgot nothing, for they have lost sight of the remnants of a true faith which clung to them, and have acquired new and illustrious follies with each recurring season."

MR. PENDLETON, of Ohio, when in Congress, during the war, voted against the issue of greenbacks to supply the sore necessities of the nation, because he thought the issue unconstitutional, and that it would make an inflation of prices and flush times; while now he is for the emission of greenbacks, when there is no public necessity, because they will make inflation and flush times. He could not stretch a point to serve a suffering country in the hour of pressing need, because he was the natural ally of the men who were in arms against the Government; but all constitutional difficulties vanish when he thinks there is a party advantage to be gained by doing what he twelve years ago declared to be unconstitutional.

JUDGE GILMORE, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, in Ohio, has been charged by those who know him with being an habitual drunkard. It is a fortunate thing for Ohio that a nominee for Supreme Judge is not equivalent to an election, as it is in Pennsylvania. In that event, there would have been no escape from GILMORE'S election. As it is, there is not much danger of it. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, like that of Ohio, has plenty of men in it who are in favor of the principle of the Maine law, but opposed to its enforcement; but it has been found more advisable, in this State, to nominate such men for Lieutenant Governor than to put them on the ticket for the Supreme bench.

REMARKING on the recent statement of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that "as surely as the South began to get on its feet, did its madmen proceed to kick the fat in the fire," the Richmond, Va., *Enquirer* rejoins:

"Unfortunately, this appears to be true. But, then, what are they to do? They have with them the 'cause of war,' and until that is removed peace seems impossible." People cannot repress their natural feelings, and they will act from the impulses they feel."

That is to say, the enfranchised negro is the "cause of war," and until that cause is removed, oppression, violence and murder are likely to run riot throughout the South. It is a frank confession, but we doubt exceedingly whether the dial of the ages is to be set back in deference to the "natural feelings" of such a diabolic crew.

LATTA, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, made an active canvass of his own county, a few weeks before the Democratic State Convention was held, as a candidate for Congress, and was beaten 800, by his own immediate neighbors. They know him, and that is the way they testify their appreciation of him. The Democrats of Westmoreland have passed their verdict upon him, that he is unfit to go to Congress; and if unfit for that, how can he be fit for Lieutenant Governor?

Judge OLMSTED, on the contrary, was received, on his return home from the Republican State Convention, with a perfect ovation, which was participated in by Democrats and Republicans alike. His fellow-citizens know him, just as the Westmoreland people know LATTA; but they turn out *en masse* to greet him, whilst the Democrats of Westmoreland regard LATTA as too poor an object even to send to Congress.

THERE is much said, these days, of combinations, of their power for evil, of the mischiefs they have done and the dangers they forebode; but the cheap freight combination now being formed between a number of Dominion and Western capitalists and our Western farmers, is one of which the latter will not be likely to complain. A charter for the organization of an "International Transportation Company" was granted by the Canadian Parliament at its last session, the authorized capital being $5,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The main object of the Association is the solving of the great question of quick and cheap freight transit between the West and Europe, by way of the lakes, the Welland canal, and the St. Lawrence route. The promoters of the movement claim that by means of such a combination they will be able to successfully compete with the grain and other products of the Baltic, Adriatic, Black Sea, and the Levant. The Welland canal improvement is being pushed forward so rapidly that inside of two years vessels of 1,200 tons will be enabled to pass freely. This fact doubtless has much to do with the new enterprise, as facilities will thereby be increased many fold. By the way, what has become of the mammoth movement recently reported to be on foot among the capitalists of New York for the transportation and handling of Western grain crops to the seaboard at that point?

M. GUIZOT.

M. GUIZOT, whose death took place on Sunday, has been a subject of public criticism and remark during so long a period that few people now living and interested in affairs can remember when he was not distinguished. His first book, the Dictionary of the Synonims of the French Language, was published in 1809, sixty-five years ago, and his latest work, the History of France, is still in course of publication, the first volumes of it being the subject of admiring criticism in the latest reviews. And the lengthened interval between 1809 and 1874 has been so filled with his labors literary and political, that few years have passed without some sign of his activity or fair occasion for the general mention of his work and the general discussion of his character both by countrymen and foreigners. With him to live has been to labor. His life is a striking refutation of the popular notion concerning the frivolity and easy ways of French literary men and men of science, a notion against which Mr. EMERSON, as we remember, enters protest in one of his lectures. Quite intelligent Americans reading in the newspapers about the gaiety of Parisian society and about the vivacity of its literary members, are frequently led to believe that French men of letters are a comparatively idle class, notable often as brilliant writers and talkers, and able to clothe superficial acquisitions in elegant forms, but seldom if ever leading the lives of laborious and indefatigable industry lived by Englishmen and Germans of the same pursuits. Indeed, one may receive such an impression from common English books. No impression, however, could be more erroneous, as Mr. EMERSON used to remark. One result of a French education for society is the ability to converse airily and vivaciously, and therefore superficially for the common entertainment, and scholars who frequent society exhibit the accomplishment. But there are no more patient and laborious students in the world than are to be met with in multitudes in France, especially in Paris, where all subjects of human investigation have their devotees; where all languages, arts, sciences, history are cultivated with a degree of enthusiasm and success not much if at all surpassed anywhere else. The libraries of Paris offer the greatest facilities for such pursuits, and full advantage is taken of them by natives as well as foreigners. Even Dr. JOHNSON'S Dictionary can no longer be referred to as a colossal achievement of individual industry to which France can exhibit no parallel, as LITTRE'S great dictionary of the French language may, we suppose, take rank by the side of it as an equally wonderful example of what one man can accomplish by patience and assiduity. But we have somewhat digressed from M. GUIZOT, it seeming worth while to correct the notion where it prevails, that that great man's astonishing industry was so exceptional and extraordinary a trait among Frenchmen as it is sometimes represented. We do not mean to say, however, that in the degree in which the trait was possessed by GUIZOT, it is *very* common in any country.

M. GUIZOT was born at Nimes in 1787. His parents were Protestants of the Calvinistic faith, and both his writings and his active career afford unmistakable indications that with his blood he inherited some of the noteworthy characteristics of the ancestral stock. He was proud of their religious history, and he never laid aside the essential doctrines of the Calvinistic creed in which he had been educated. In his "Meditations on the Essence of the Christian Religion," published eight or ten years ago, he combats skepticism and heresy in all their forms, and in the debates of the Synods of the French Protestant churches, held two years ago, he stood up earnestly in defense of substantial orthodoxy against rationalism as essential to the constitution of a Christian church.

Having received his education at Geneva, whither his mother fled from the storms of the Revolution after her husband had been guillotined, young GUIZOT went to Paris and engaged in the study of law. This was in 1805. In 1807 and 1808 he lived as domestic tutor in the family of Herr STAPFER, former ambassador of Switzerland to the French Republic, and through his influence he applied himself to the study of German literature and philosophy; pursuits which exerted a permanent influence on his life. In 1812 he became Professor of Modern History at the Sorbonne, and soon afterward General Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior. He stood by the Bourbons against NAPOLEON, on the latter's return from Elba, and thus prepared the way for high preferment after the Restoration. It is worthy of particular mention that in 1816 GUIZOT, by writing a pamphlet in the character of a constitutional Royalist, gave origin to what became famous as the Doctrinaire School of Politics, which conceded in principle all the liberties compatible with public order but with the reservation, that the establishment of these liberties in practice must be postponed. In other words, the people must be prepared for freedom before being allowed to enjoy it, kept from the water until they should have learned to swim. In fact, M. GUIZOT never learned to place much confidence in the people, always regarding them with a measure of contempt perhaps fatal to his own success as a practical statesman. It is not as a statesman that he established his claims to the respect of mankind, or will be forever remembered as a benefactor of the world. His fame rests upon his achievments in penetrating and expounding the history of the past. He was a great master of research, with the industry to gather needful details, the memory to retain them in one survey, and the philosophical insight and sagacity which enabled him to explain their connections and relations and to derive from them just theoretical and practical conclusions. His history of the English Revolution, learned Englishmen being judges, contains the most accurate and satisfactory appreciation yet made of the motives and results of that great movement, and even the most correct presentation of the facts. No writer has more wisely or soundly treated the American Revolution than GUIZOT in his Life of Washington. But his great works are the History of Civilization in Europe and the History of Civilization in France. Not only to the general intelligent public but to historical specialists these works appeared like a revelation, shedding brilliant light on events, institutions and even whole periods covered before with mist or utter darkness. The Catholic Church especially and its relation to the march of civilization were made to appear in a new light, and most of his conclusions have remained unshaken by subsequent investigation. His last work, the History of France, whether finished or a mere fragment will probably add to his great reputation. Several volumes have appeared. Besides these and other works of original composition, M. GUIZOT translated GIBBON into French with learned notes; edited a great collection of ancient French historical memoirs, and even a collection of English State papers and historical documents was prepared by him for the press. He thus did more than all others to excite a spirit of historical research among his young compatriots, making history a favorite study. We have purposely said little about his career as a statesman.

THE CONTRAST.

The Republicans have nominated, in this State, for Supreme Judge, a gentleman who began life as a poor boy, and prepared himself for the only career that then seemed open to him, that of a workingman. He apprenticed himself to the printing trade, and served his time out faithfully, all the while educating himself to the best of his ability. He afterwards entered upon the study of the law, and has shown the same diligence, energy and perseverance at the bar that he showed at type-setting. He began at the lowest rung of the ladder and has worked himself up by his own industry and ability. He is one of the people, sprung from the hard-toiling masses, and is a fair representative of what men of that class are capable of attaining to.

His opponent, on the other hand, springs from an aristocratic and haughty family, which has not now, and never had the slightest sympathy with the toiling masses of men. We do not question his ability or his integrity; but we cite his nomination as evidence of the fact that the national tendencies of his party are to a conservatism and aristocracy. It prefers one of the old families to one of the new; and when it comes down to the task of choosing between an aristocrat and a man of the people, its instincts drive it irresistibly to the support of the aristocrat.

For Lieutenant Governor the Republicans present a man who by legislative experience has proved his peculiar qualifications for the place to which he is named, and who by a pure life and an exalted devotion to what he believes to be right, has earned an enviable character for integrity and trustworthiness. No one questions his ability or fitness, and no one doubts his integrity. He is, in all respects, the right man in that place.

His opponent, on the contrary, has no qualifications whatever for the place. His career as a legislator was a complete failure. He earned no high reputation, either as a Senator or Representative, and was content to put in the years of his term as a mere nobody. He has never given the slightest evidence of a capacity to preside, which is one of the principal duties of the Lieutenant Governor, and as to the judicial capacity which will be required of that officer as a member of the Pardon Board, OLMSTED is as far superior to LATTA as the sun is to the moon.

For the office of Auditor General the Republicans present a man who has, by his services in that office, proven his capacity to fill it faithfully and well, and with an eye single to the public good. He, too, like PAXSON and BEATH, is a man of the people, fresh from the ranks, and the architect of his own fortune; and having shown himself a good officer in a high place, is fairly entitled to a re-election.

The Democratic candidate, however, is just the reverse of all this. He is devoid of talent, a failure at the bar, and a commonplace man in all respects. The Auditor General's office is one of the most important in the State, and it is not meet that it should be filled by one who has not the remotest conception of its duties and responsibilities.

For the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs the contrast presented by the two candidates is even greater than in the cases we have mentioned. Mr. BEATH, the Republican candidate, is a plain, earnest, painstaking, hard-working man, who believes it his duty to attend to the details of his office, and give his personal attention to whatever he has to do. He is unobtrusive and modest, and stumps around on his one leg with as much energy as if the fortunes of war had not maimed him for life.

"BUCK" MCCANDLESS, on the contrary, is a Philadelphia dandy, who dresses himself faultlessly in the latest style, and always wears kids of a fashionable color. He struts about Chestnut street as if he had just been lifted out of a band-box, and is altogether just the reverse of what the "hard-fisted" Democracy of old might be imagined to have been. He carries no rebel lead in his bones, we believe, and the war was distasteful to him when it became, as it did in the end, a crusade for liberty. As long as fugitive slaves were caught by the army and returned to their masters, he was content to remain; but when the locsin of liberty sounded his mission as a soldier was over. His heart was with MCCLELLAN, and it is but natural that he should have a deep sympathy for FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Such is the character of the two tickets, and as such we commend them to the careful attention of the voters of the State.

EVERY party has its representative men, and generally sticks to them, pertinaciously, thereby showing its appreciation of them as men who fully embody, in themselves, the character and principles of the party. Thus, in 1872, the Democrats of Berks nominated one MICHAEL MCCULLOUGH for the county prison, on account of a belief he has been erected in Emmanuel church, New York.

One of the members of Professor Hayden's exploring expedition—a son of Congressman Shanks, of Indiana, is lying dangerously ill in the heart of the Colorado wilderness. He cannot be moved. Stores have been sent for in case he is saved to last all winter in the inaccessible and lonely gorge. His position is helpless and melancholy in the extreme.

To his many other Bourbon accomplishments, it appears that Bob Toombs adds that of getting beastly drunk. The Gainesville *Eagle*, of Georgia, says it wouldn't mind taking him for Governor if he would only keep from getting drunk," while the Atlanta *News* says: "We are decidedly of the opinion that General Toombs drunk will make a better Governor of Georgia than the most sanctimonious total-abstinence individual that could be trotted out for the position." Jess' so.

A disabled soldier last week passed through the villages on the Stonnington (Conn.) road, in search of his mother, from whom he ran away while living in Providence thirty-five years ago. He had been punished severely by his mother and, being sent to the store with a five dollar gold piece to buy a pound of tea, he left with the money and soon joined the regular army. Since then he has been through almost every experience of a rough soldier's life, and has several wounds; but he now seeks his mother to ask her forgiveness, and give her the pound of tea and the change for the five dollar gold piece.

A Strange Story.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* recently published an account in search for one Henry Colter, to whom a fortune of $200,000 has been left by Charles Jessup, who lately died in Massachusetts. The circumstances which led to this legacy are peculiar. Colter and E. H. Parker, at present a well known merchant in San Francisco, were in 1854 in business in Oregon, and Colter intrusted Jessup, then a young man, with $4,800 to bring to Mr. Parker, who looked after business at the former place. Jessup embezzled the money and fled with it to South America. Parker at the time accused Colter of stealing the money, and believed for twenty years that he did so. The firm was broken up, and Colter, who had already become somewhat addicted to drink, went to the dogs completely. Jessup made a large fortune in South America, and he went home to Massachusetts to enjoy it and died there a few months ago, leaving the man he had wronged twenty years before $200,000. Colter was advertised for, and anyone knowing of his whereabouts was requested to send word to an attorney at San Francisco. The *Chronicle* says further: "The other day a very old childish man was pottering about a country hotel near Watsonville doing his regular chores for his bed and board.

"He is little and old, and weighs is not one hundred pounds, has for years been a devotee of the bottle, and on this occasion he was particularly shaky and nervous. His eyes rolled wildly about, and his little red nose shone like a wet radish. He had worked but a moment or two (he was scouring some knives at the time), when a man came hurrying into the room with a copy of a paper in his hand, and shouted, 'Here you are, Colter! Rouse yourself, man! You've been left $200,000!' The little old man stared wildly about him, and his knives and brickdust fell from his nervous hands. With trembling grasp he seized the paper, and hurriedly read the article. 'At last! at last!' he yelled, 'They said I stole it, and now the great truth is out! Great God! After twenty years of patient waiting my honor is cleared and my good name is returned to me!' Like a flash the circumstances all came back to his memory, and, burying his face in his hands, he fairly wept for joy. Then he told his friend all about the case, relating each detail, how he lost the money, how he was accused of stealing it, and how in consequence he had wandered about the earth for twenty years with the brand of shame upon his brow. Colter came immediately to San Francisco, and will start for the East."

The Dried Fruits of America.

Up to within a short period the United States has been entirely dependent upon the South of Europe for its supply of the luxury of dried fruit, such as raisins, Zante currants, prunes, figs, etc. The total amount imported by the United States is not less, in round numbers, than $15,000,000! Several years ago California took a large scale the cultivation of the grape and it was successful. Succeeding this came the experiment of drying the fruit to a raisin. Samples of the raisins were sent to Europe, and when shown to Mr. Clemens, the great raisin factor of Malaga, he remarked that in time the California raisins would supply the United States market to the exclusion of the foreign product. California is now coming to the front in this matter, and from recent experiments made by the Alden Evaporator it has become evident that this country is soon to become independent of foreign supplies of raisins, currants, prunes, etc. There is another article of dried fruit that bids fair to become important in the commerce of this country, and that is dried peaches. In Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia there are immense peach orchards covering hundreds of acres; by a new process the peach is first pared, sliced and dried in such a manner as to make it of the most delicious dishes. In Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois the trade in dried blueberries and blackberries has become immense, and there are houses in Chicago that can fill on demand an order for 500 barrels. The system of drying fruit in this country by hot air instead of the old process of drying in the sun or in the kiln, has proved of great value. The enhanced prices at which the foreign fruit dealers have held their products during the past four or five years have driven our importers to the necessity of reducing their orders and compelling the shipments to be made on consignment; and now that it is demonstrated that our Western slope can furnish all and more than is sufficient for home consumption, we may look for a speedy release form foreign dependence.

Taxes are light, in Japan. Last year only a little over $1,000,000 duties were collected on $29,105,057 imports. Upon this large importation the warehouse rents, entrance and clearance fees, fines, penalties and miscellaneous charges were only $47,276.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The coming conundrum: Is there gold in the Black Hills?

New York, as all great cities should do, is preparing for *abctiona*.

Ladies wore their summer muslins yesterday by-gauze of the heat.

The bell punch is the street railroad conductor's artificial conscience.

Prayers for rain were made in all the Philadelphia churches last Sunday.

The *Post* is as impervious to satire as is the back of a duck to a shower of rain.

Tyndall, in effect, says that matter is the wise man's God; the coward's—no matter!

The New York *Herald* is still frantically stirring the dust of the shadowy Bard of Avon.

The farmers are growing fearful lest their corn shall be parched before it is plucked.

Maybe if the detectives had Ross's telescope they would succeed in finding "little Charlie."

The Democracy are trying to carry this election by bragging. The Republicans must do it by work.

Welcome. The British Amateur Oarsmen are going to pay us a visit during the Centenial ceremonies.

An immense stock yard is being constructed in Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Memphis is boasting of its cleanliness and excellent sanitary condition. Now let it show us a little godliness.

Senator Thurman sickness is like that of the *cantatrice* who has fallen out with the director and will not sing.

Manufactures are steadily growing in the West, and are making a promising, though as yet small beginning in the South.

There is a sharp contest going on between the wheat speculators of Chicago and the grangers of the Northwestern States.

The Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois, in design and execution is said to be the equal of the Canova pile at Vienna.

"A little more cider too." Kalamazoo, Michigan, has a cider mill capable of making four hundred barrels of that beverage a day.

The facility of flop possessed by the leaders of the Democracy is something that would surprise a walrus and cover a seal with confusion.

A Bourbon exchange takes us to task for doubting the efficiency of the Democratic party. Well: we freely confess its efficiency for iniquity.

Broken fragments of the Ninth Commandment can be picked up now-a-days in almost every opposition newspaper office in the country.

The *Post* apparently holds the Republican party responsible for every evil, from grasshoppers to yellow fever, and from hard times to short crops.

An ex-confederate Senator takes Baxter's place on the Arkansas Democratic ticket, and thus gives the Bourbons a chance to work under their old flag.

Blobbs knows a young civil engineer who has taken so much iron for his constitution that he cannot hold a compass in his hand without affecting the needle.

Illinois is quite well off. The total of all property assessed in that State for this year is $1,106,322,830, the average amount of all property per capita being $446.

Now that the crop of the new cotton year is beginning to come forward, doleful reports of injuries by drouth and insects are being made. It is always the case.

Twenty horses die in New York city every day, which gives a total of more than six thousand a year. Their carcasses are rendered to the rendering companies.

Nothing like a scandal for an advertisement. The tickets for Beecher's lectures in Massachusetts are selling so rapidly that the price has been put up to a dollar and a half.

To-day two national religious conventions will sit to discuss matters of interest and importance to the future welfare of each—those of the Unitarians and Universalists.

A profitable, but comparatively new branch of industry is being prosecuted in South Carolina—the mining of crude phosphate. Eighteen companies are engaged in the business.

There seems some prospect of the cheap Nova Scotia coals getting a footing in our Eastern markets seaboard, not because they are at all equal to our Cumberland coals, but because they cost less.

We grant that large numbers of the Southern Bourbons are enlightened enough: the difficulty in the case of many of them seems to be that wickedness has a co-development with knowledge.

Think of the future effects of the revolution in industry and trade which steam has introduced. Virtually there are yet 850,000,000 of the world's population awaiting the introduction of this wonderful motor.

Some philosopher remarks that there is something in the office of dog catcher to New York city which invariably brings out the best side of the incumbent. Here is an opening for the editor of the St. Louis *Dispatch*.

The New York *Herald* says: "There is a marked absence of the extravagance and absurdities of former seasons, and a marked improvement in matters of taste." This has reference to the fall fashions, however —not to the columns of that paper.

The Unsavory Record of the Pennsylvania Democracy.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The Democratic Convention at Pittsburgh, after the manner of the old-fashioned leaders of the Democracy, fell back on the "time-honored" principles and record of the party. We should have preferred a fair fight on an open field on immediate issues, but are thankful for any offer of battle that promises an opportunity for the conflicting lines to clinch.

We propose now in this campaign to meet the Democracy on their chosen field, and to show what this record is to which they refer so confidently, the more confident, perhaps, because the merciful shadows of history are closing around it.

The Democracy prefer that you put on trial this fall not their creed, but their faith—not their present acts, but their past record. We accept the issue, and with this number begin the systematic presentation of certain salient facts of that "record" which have never yet been withdrawn, recalled or apologized for, and which consequently the late convention at Pittsburgh reaffirmed.

On the 16th of January, 1861, when the red sunrise of war was breaking, the Democracy of Philadelphia assembled in National Hall to give expression to the views of the party on the impending crisis. The old leaders of the Democracy were there—nunmes which, in mercy to the living and in the dead, we suppress now. The general tone of the speakers was for peace at any price. One of the resolutions distinctly approved and indorsed the President's unfortunate attitude, taken on Attorney General Black's remarkable opinion, that the Government could not inforce its own authority against a defiant State. The twelfth resolution, however, is so pregnant with deliberate treason that we reproduce it in full:

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and, so far as we know, of Pennsylvania, the dissolution of the Union by the separation of the South—a result we shall most sincerely deplore—*may release the Commonwealth from the bonds which now connect it with the Confederacy, and would authorize and require the citizens, through a Convention, to be assembled for that purpose, to determine with whom their lot shall be cast*—whether with the North and East, whose fanaticism has precipitated this misery upon us, or with our brethren of the South, whose wrongs we feel as our own, or whether Pennsylvania shall stand by herself, ready, when occasion offers, to bind together the broken Union and resume her place of loyalty and devotion.

On this date only South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi had yet passed ordinances of secession; and yet here were the Philadelphia Democracy in hot haste treasonably acknowledging the right of secession and proclaiming the Union about to be dissolved, and gravely deliberating where Pennsylvania should go, with a most significant intimation that she was bound to join their "brthren of the South." At this early stage of the rebellion, no greater "aid or comfort to the enemy" could be given, and it was most promptly and cordially rendered.

This resolution stands yet as part of the record of the Democratic party. It has never been expunged, eraced or retracted by any official action. The men who passed it still sit and lead in the councils of the party. Some of those present, it is true, finding themselves overpowered and outvoted, withdrew from the party and made good personal war records for themselves—and notably one, James C. Vandyke, then and there abandoned the sinking ship and put on record his protest against the treasonable and pusillanimous spirit of the resolutions.

These resolutions, however, yet stand with the main portion of the men who passed it as part of the body corporate of the Democratic party, and in casting a Democratic vote in November the Pennsylvanian who does it reaffirms the treasonable intent and word of this the secession ordinance of Pennsylvania, passed only in a Democratic convention, it is true, but which, sure as fate, would have been passed in a Democratic Legislature, if God in wrath had ordained that Pennsylvania in 1861 should have been burdened with one.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Oil Lands in Litigation—A Dead Brother-in-Law Comes to Life and Claims Forty Acres of the Famous Parker Farm—A Bond Which Is Believed to be a Fraud—A Former Preacher in the Role of Forger—Interesting History.

[Correspondence of Oil City Derrick.]

At the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be held in Kittanning, an interesting case will be tried, involving the ownership of forty acres of the farm upon which the "Boss" well is located. The case promises to be of more than usual interest, and rich developments may be looked for. A few days ago Sheriff Boyd notified Mr. James A. Parker, owner of the Parker farm, that suit had been entered against him for forty acres of his farm, or one thousand dollars, as set forth in a bond executed by Mr. David Parker, father of the present owner, and left by him at his death in favor of his daughter Margaret, now the wife of one Shotts. David Parker has been dead for a number of years, and no mention of this bond having been made until after the "Boss" well was struck, people naturally look upon it with suspicion. Some openly pronounce it a fraud.

Mr. James A. Parker appeared before the proper officer in Kittanning, and made oath that he believed the bond to be a forgery, gotten up for the purpose of defrauding him of a portion of his farm. It remains for Mr. Parker to prove it a forgery, but he has perfect confidence in his ability to do so, and the sympathies of all acquainted with the case are with him. That the reader may have a better understanding of the matter, it is necessary to go back a few years and look into the history of the man who brings up the suit.

If he has a Christian name it is unknown to the writer, but he is known all over the country as "Old Shotts." He has figured in a hundred discreditable affairs, and has twice been driven out of the country by the force of public opinion, backed up by a warrant in the hands of the Sheriff. Several years ago he was a preacher, and made quite a local reputation for his long prayers and general devout bearing. About that time he married Margaret Parker. A few years later he forsook the pulpit as not suited to his tastes, and took to the law, rising no higher in this than pettifogging before country justices. He knew enough of law to create discord among his neighbors and keep out of it himself, while he made a fee in adjusting matters. After his marriage he aired his intriguing proclivities upon his father-in-law, it being asserted by the old settlers hereabouts that Shotts was always on the alert for an opportunity to "beat the old man out of land or something." Mr. Parker is spoken of as a shrewd old farmer, and he took care that his son-in-law did not get the advantage of him in any of his various schemes. When it at last became apparent to Shotts that he was not likely to get suddenly rich from his father-in-law's property, he changed his tactics, and commenced a series of petty annoyances, such as quarreling with the family, bringing law suits against them for things past and forgotten, and in various ways using his influence he succeeded in destroying any affection his wife may have had for her home and parents, and after that was accomplished the two families lived in open war, the attacks, according to the neighbors, being always provoked by Shotts.

For various unlawful acts, and one in particular, by which two horses were spirited away from their owners, Mr. Shotts was obliged to leave the country. He was soon heard of in a little town in Ohio, and preparations were made to bring the fugitive to justice. By some shrewd turn he succeeded in procuring bail for his appearance at Kittanning Court, and nothing further was said about the matter at that time. A few months later, and a short time before Court convened, one the attorneys employed in the case received a letter from Ohio, certifying that Mr. Shotts had been sick and was then dead and buried. The letter was signed by the attending physician and the minister who preached the funeral sermon. "Old Shotts is dead at last," was about the only remark that went around, and the case was dropped and forgotten.

Four or five years after this occurrence, when Shotts was believed to be dead and remembered only for the evil that lived after him, he walked into this settlement "in the habiliments as he lived," and has been an occasional visitor to the neighborhood ever since.

To complete this history, it is necessary to say that the will left by the senior Parker at his death gave to each of his sons thirty-six acres of land; to his daughter, Margaret Shotts, who, with her husband, had been a great source of annoyance to him, he gave nothing. After these many years Shotts now comes to the front with a bond limiting the estate in the sum of one thousand dollars to give Mrs. Shotts forty acres of the old farm, "in consideration of love and affection," and bearing the name of David Parker. The general opinion here is that the instrument is a forgery, and circumstances surely indicate as much.

Some are of the opinion that Shotts is doing it for the sole purpose of annoying his brother-in-law, Mr. James A. Parker, who now owns most of the estate, while others, who know the man, are assured that he will fight it to the bitter end.

STATE NEWS.

Titusville had a prize fight, the other day.

York county has gone heavily into peach raising.

A raspberry vine in Pottstown bears a crop of fruit every month.

Luzerne farmers are plowing in their buckwheat. No rain the cause.

The Sheriff of Mercer county will sell sixty-one tracts of land on the 21st inst.

There will be a reunion of the 93d Regiment at Lebanon on the 28th of October.

Last week Philadelphia received eighteen thousand five hundred baskets of peaches.

A Lock Haven man boasts of a penknife which he has carried for twenty-eight years.

There are 224 cases on the criminal list for September term of court in Schuylkill county.

Barnum's season in Philadelphia—less than three weeks—netted him a profit of $125,000.

Mrs. Phillis Tobias died at her residence near Harrisburg, last week, aged ninety-five years.

Lehigh's colored juror has been uniformly challenged, and hasn't been able to sit on a jury.

An unknown man was run over and killed by the cars in Erie on the night of the 11th inst.

There are twenty-one prisoners in the Washington jail—more than ever before at any one time.

In Plymouth, Luzerne county, the people are compelled to pay one dollar per barrel for water.

In the Institute for colored youths in Philadelphia, two hundred and seven pupils are enrolled.

Scranton is wondering at a musical prodigy, a colored boy named Charlie, who is a rival to Blind Tom.

The streams in the eastern part of the State are lower now than they have been for a half century past.

The Glendon furnaces, in Easton, after extensive repairs and improvements, has again been put in blast.

Over seven thousand perches of stone have already been used in the foundations of the Centennial buildings.

The Bethlehem Iron Company have determined to increase their indebtedness by placing a loan of $1,000,000,

Morrow B. Lowry was waylaid by highwaymen in Erie, the other night, but they did not get a cent for their trouble.

Mr. John Bell, of Woodcock township, Crawford county, was robbed of $400 a few nights ago by a hired man, who is still at large.

The York Poor House has one hundred and fifty regular inmates, and feeds and average of seven and one-third tramps per day.

The Forest county blackberry crop is estimated by the Tionesta *Press* at 100,000 bushels, of which but 10,000 bushels were gathered.

The sawmill and house of Mr. John T. Rishel, of Brady township, which was burned last week, was fired by his little daughter in play.

There were issued in Philadelphia, during the month of August, 770 building permits, against 880 during the corresponding month of 1873.

Peter Durst, who for thirty years had acted as sexton at Sunbury, and during that time buried hundreds of people, was buried himself last week.

A Miss Keeler, of New Hanover township, Montgomery county, was bitten by a blacksnake one day last week, and is said to be dying from the effects of the wound.

On Tuesday of last week eight car loads of machinery were shipped from Erie to Florida for the purpose of establishing an extensive saw mill in the lumber regions of that State.

An Outrage by Memphis Negroes.

MEMPHIS, September 8.—At an early hour yesterday morning a party of negroes entered Mr. Durant's residence and grocery, on the Pigeon Roost road, near this city. A young girl employed there discovered them and gave the alarm. She was set upon by the entire party and knocked down and beaten so badly that she will probably die. Mr. Durant, hearing the noise, came in and was fired upon by several of the party and then seized and beaten, but managed to escape and fled. His wife, who was left behind, was seized by the negroes, beaten and stripped, and an attempt was made to outrage her, but her screams aroused the neighbors and the negroes fled. It is believed that the negroes were from Central Point, a disreputable locality in this city.

The necessities of trade will soon compel an active movement in our great staples of export, which may and probably will supply all the essentials of a sound and general prosperity.

JAY COOKE & CO.

The Difficulties Encountered in Settling Up the Immense Estate.

From an article in the Philadelphia *Press* of the 10th inst., we glean the following facts in regard to the winding up of the affairs of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.: The failure of the firm was announced on the 18th of September, 1873, but it was not until the 25th of November following that the adjudication in bankruptcy and the appointment of Mr. Edwin M. Lewis as receiver occurred, the intervening time being occupied in efforts to keep the estate out of the Marshal's hands and to put it in charge of the debtors themselves for liquidation. In January, 1874, Mr. Lewis was appointed trustee, and with him a creditor committee of five, largely interested, to wind up affairs as soon as possible. In February, while Mr. Lewis filed his account as receiver, he had paid off $1,250,000 of secured debts out of money realized from assets pledged for their payment, and had $150,000 left over the appraisement. Since then he has been selling such assets as could, in the opinion of the committee, be disposed of without too great a sacrifice. On the 7th of May, funds had so far accumulated as to warrant the declaration of a dividend of five per cent. in cash. This was done, and the committee also authorized the distribution among the creditors who so desired, of a share of each class of stocks and bonds among the assets, say fifty per cent. of their debts in Northern Pacific gold-bearing seven-thirty bonds, and the other securities in like proportion to the amount of the debt and the amount on hand. Many of the large creditors accepted this proposition, and under its operation the amount of liabilities will be materially reduced. It was expected that the order for the payment of the dividend and distribution of the stocks would be made within two or three weeks; but owing to the difficulties encountered in making out a list of the creditors and the amount each was to receive, it was not until the 10th of July that the Register was able to furnish a list of proved claims to the trustee.

And now again came up a serious question which had been overlooked. It was originally supposed that the individual debts were so small in amount that practically no distinction would have to be made in the account, but that all the funds coming into the trustee's hands could be applicable to the debts of the firm. Latterly, however, claims to a very large amount against the individual estates of the partners have been brought to the trustee's and committee's notice, which render necessary a thorough separation of the accounts and of the amounts realized from the different classes of assets. The most notable example of these claims on the funds in bank, on the ground that they are liable in the first instance as individual assets, is one made by the First National bank of Corry, composed of which several members of the firm were shareholders. Mr. Stanton, the receiver of that bank, claims that under the national banking act, Mr. Cooke and his partners are liable to contribute out of their individual property rateably to the losses of the bank according to the amount of their stock. Now, as the cash on hand, some seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, is in great measure the product of individual securities, and is therefore of course primarily applicable to individual debts, such as this is claimed to be by the bank, the firm creditors can at this stage of the proceedings only receive dividends from firm funds. The number of instances which is thus required will probably necessitate appeals to the court upon several points, as, owing to the fact that individual securities are in many cases pledged for firm debts, considerable difficulty arises in making the discriminations.

Birth-Place of Columbus.

Tradition makes Cogoleto, a small town a few miles from Genoa, the birth-place of Columbus, and there is an inscription which marks the house of his reputed birth. It may be true, and it may be false —for, in this land of tradition and superstition, it is as easy to fabricate a tradition as an inscription, and credulity is ready to believe that it is as old as Adam. The house of his father was in the suburbs of Genoa, as is shown by the deed. He, himself, says he was born in Genoa, an expression which may well mean the territory, and not the city, of Genoa. There is, therefore, some color for the tradition, and it is not worth